(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2196.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 15.

A COURIER extraordinary, diſpatched from the grand vizier's camp, has brought the particulars concerning the entrance of his army into the Bannat of Temeſwar, the great advantages he has obtained over the Auſtrians, the conſiderable number of priſoners he has taken, and the ammunition, artillery, colours, &c. which his troops have ſeized upon the occaſion; he finiſhes his enumeration by promiſing to ſend all his trophies and priſoners to Conſtantinople immediately. He has beſides promiſed the grand ſignior to begin the ſiege of Temeſwar immediately, and to make another irruption into Tranſylvania, having ſent poſitive orders to the different corps of the army in Wallachia for that purpoſe. But this intended invaſion, if attended with ſucceſs, will be of no real uſe, till he has eſtabliſhed himſelf in the emperor's eſtates by the capture of ſome important fortreſs; he muſt therefore ſecure ſuch a place if he would preſerve the fruits of this campaign, and avoid expoſing his conduct to the criticiſm of his enemies.

STOCKHOLM, *October* 21.

The volunteers raiſed in Dalecarlia, conſiſting of 3000 young and vigorous inhabitants of that province, are already on their march for the frontiers of Norway.

The king's troops aſſembled at Gottenburgh and its environs amount to 15,000 men. The province of Hallande has offered to raiſe 10,000, and to ſend them, in caſe of neceſſity, to the aſſiſtance of that place. There are 5000 at Hulingos.

ALBOURG, *October* 27.

A courier arrived here yeſterday from our prince royal with the intelligence that every thing is arranged between our court and that of Sweden; in conſequence of which they have taken off the embargo from the veſſels at anchor in our port, and the regiments who are ſtill here are ordered to return to their reſpective quarters.

VIENNA, *November* 3.

The Turks have totally evacuated the Bannat, the cave of Veterani excepted, where they ſeem ſtill diſpoſed to maintain their ground, having with great induſtry fortified it with ſeveral new works. On the 27th ult. the imperial army had paſſed the Danube, and obtained poſſeſſion of their former entrenchments. At the ſame date, the number of troops arrived at Semlin amounted to 28,000 effective men, who, added to the 10,000 who were there before, will certainly form a force amply ſufficient to reſiſt every enterpriſe which the Turks may undertake in Belgrade.

By a letter received from Hermanſtadt, of the 27th ult. we learn, that the hoſpodar Maurojeni, finding our troops were making approaches to the frontiers of Wallachia, had made every preparation to reſiſt their progreſs, but with ſo little ſucceſs that, after having attacked our army there at the head of 3000 cavalry, he was forced to retreat, leaving behind him 30 killed. The number he carried off with him, both killed and wounded, is uncertain, though all accounts agree that it muſt have been conſiderable.

FRANCFORT, *November* 4.

They write from Berlin, that a body of 30,000 men is really aſſembled in Pruſſia, and will march to the frontiers. Its departure, they ſay, only depends on ſome diſpatches expected from Warſaw.

LONDON, *October* 15.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, September 30.

"A loan is now poſitively going on here by ſubſcription for the king of Denmark, notwithſtanding the edict to prevent lending to any foreign powers has ſtill two months to expire. Nothing can, however, prevent people giving their money away; and the preſent is little more, as no ſecurity can be obtained but the good faith of the Daniſh government. The ſum is not fixed; it is conjectured, about a million of ducats of gold."

Nov. 4. Camp diſeaſes, as deſtructive as the plague, have ſwept away in the few laſt weeks, an hoſt of men from the army of the Turks and Auſtrians. Our account ſtates the ſick liſt of the Turks at 43,000 men.

Popular commotions continue to prevail at Paris to ſuch a degree, that a general inſurrection, and a revolution in the government is apprehended. The impeachment goes againſt the ex-miniſters.

Some few days ago Mr. Neckar ſent for the gentlemen, whoſe duty it is to pay the dividends at the Guildhall of Paris, to the holders of public ſtock, (all payments of this nature in Paris are made at the Townhouſe or Guildhall, as they are with us at the Bank,) and gave them directions to behave with politeneſs and affability to the annuitants.—"I will ſend you to-morrow, ſaid he, 1,500,000 livres; that ſum with what you have already in hand, will enable you to go on with your payments to the end of the month; with the firſt you will begin at the letter A, and ſo on; with the ſecond you will diſcharge the demands that have become due on the treaſury during the laſt ſix months. Gentlemen, I rely upon your zeal for the due execution of theſe inſtructions."—Theſe inſtructions were given on the 21ſt of laſt month. Mr. Neckar has ſince ſent notice to the ſame gentlemen that they ſhould be ſupplied with a much larger ſum by the beginning of the preſent month, ſo that proper proviſions will be made for all public payments till the meeting of the ſtates general.

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the intereſt of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been eſtabliſhed in France ariſing from the eſtates of ſuppreſſed convents, retrenchments in the king's houſehold, &c. and from the produce of ſome church livings, in the gift of the crown, which produce during vacancy between the death of one incumbent, and preſentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund produces at preſent 5,000,000 livres a year; that it may be increaſed to 10,000,000, the king has agreed that he will not preſent to any of thoſe livings (chiefly abbeys and prebends in cathedral churches, without cure of ſouls) for three years.

Nov. 13. The preſent earl of Saliſbury has not long ſince diſpoſed of the extremely profitable living of Hatfield, in a manner that ſhews that he can enhance the value of a favour, by the grace, liberality, and good humour with which it ſhould invariably be conferred. Amidſt a large convivial party at his own table, where one of the gueſts was a favourite clergyman, he filled a bumper, and ſaid, "I ſhall now give you as a toaſt the rector of Hatfield." All charged their glaſſes, but, when the clergyman was on the point of lifting the wine to his lips, his noble friend ſtopt him with a ſmile, and remarked, "Sir, we muſt exclude you from our tipling party, as it would be a manifeſt impropriety to ſuffer any perſon to drink his own health." The aſtoniſhment, the joy, and doubtleſs the perplexity of the new and unexpected incumbent of ſo rich a benefice, is more eaſily imagined than deſcribed.

It was no ſmall gratification to the convivial meeting at a reſpectable tavern in the city on Tueſday evening, for the celebration of the centenary of the revolution, that a perſon was preſent that remembered that glorious event, being 112 years of age. This venerable old man was chaired on the occaſion; he is ſaid to be a reſident in the French hoſpital, in Old-ſtreet road, where there are ten perſons who were born about that period, their ages making together one thouſand years.

Extract of a letter from Hull, October 25.

"The archbiſhop of York preached lately in the miniſter, and, as is uſual, delivered his ſermon from his throne. A ſhort old woman below, in the crowd, who was very deaf, finding it impoſſible to hear in that ſituation, went up into the pulpit, and ſtepping upon a hoſſock, ſtooped oppoſite to his grace; ſhe inſtantly ſtruck the eyes of the congregation; faces, till then compoſed, were diſtended to a broad grin; the girls all tittered; the archbiſhop, obſerving the attractions of the old woman, told her, ſhe muſt go down: She anſwered, "That he came there to teach, and ſhe to be taught; the pulpit was vacant, and it was the only place where ſhe could hear." Her argument, however, did not avail; the verger taking her by the arm, led her down ſtairs, when ſhe exclaimed—"St. Paul would not have uſed me ſo; but alack! alack! Biſhops and Apoſtles are not like the ſame ſort of people

Extract of a letter from Kelſo, October 17.

"The workmen now employed in digging out the foundation of ſome religious houſes, which ſtood upon St. James's Green, where the great annual fair of that name is now held, in the neighbourhood of this town, have dug up two ſtone coffins in which the bones were very entire, ſeveral pieces of painted glaſs, a ſilver coin of king Robert II. and other antique relics.—The moſt remarkable is a tomb-ſtone (five feet long and twenty inches broad) in fine preſervation—upon which the device is a St. George's croſs, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, and a pair of wool ſciſſars at the right hand ſide, about the middle of the ſhaft; the inſcription round the edge, in the Anglo Saxon characters, is as follows: —"Hic jacet Johanna Balloe quæ obiit anno Dui MCCCLXXI pro anima graie ejus." She muſt have died in the reign of Robert II. the firſt king of Scotland, of the name of Steuart, who ſucceeded David II. in February 1370-1, and was drowned in March. It is remarkable, his mother being killed by a fall from her horſe, he was brought into the world by the Cæſarean operation—and it is ſaid, by the unſkilfulneſs of the ſurgeon, he was wounded in the eye, whence he got the name of *Blear Eye*. At his acceſſion the Engliſh were in poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Roxburgh, and the town of Roxburgh was burnt in the year 1372, by the earl of March, in conſequence of one of his domeſtics having been killed by the Engliſh in a fray at the fair held at Roxburgh in 1371, no doubt the ſame fair now called St. James's."

Nov. 14. We are extremely ſorry to inform our readers, that the very favourable ſymptoms, which, for ſome days paſt, had given ſuch pleaſing hopes of his majeſty's ſpeedy recovery, have ſince changed into appearances that furniſh no ſmall ground for alarm. The nouriſhment his majeſty took proved too powerful for his ſtomach. The ſleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yeſterday the king was very reſtleſs, having ſlept little, and that at ſhort intervals, without any viſible increaſe of ſtrength. Though the fever is ſomewhat abated, this we underſtand is ſucceeded by a very conſiderable ſwelling in the head, ſo that the moſt favourable ſymptom at preſent in his majeſty's deplorable condition, ſeems to riſe from the diſcharge in his leg, which is ſaid to be very great. From all theſe circumſtances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on ſo unhappy occaſion, it is neceſſary that the lord chancellor ſhould have the moſt authentic information, Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-ſtreet, from whence they return again to Windſor.

Yeſterday immediately after their conference with the lord chancellor, a council was held at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, at which all the miniſters of ſtate attended. This council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury were likewiſe in conference for three hours yeſterday, at the miniſter's houſe in Downing-ſtreet, and another council was to be held this day, at the prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the prince of Wales, through the whole of the preſent moſt diſtreſſing occaſion, has been ſo exemplary as to extort praiſe even from thoſe who, on all other occaſions, have been ready to give the moſt unfavourable accounts of him. His attentions and anxieties are ſuch as may be conſidered as the criterion of filial affection. Medicines have frequently been adminiſtred by the royal hand, when the efforts of attendant phyſicians have failed; and tears have bathed his cheeks in retirement.

If the king ſhould continue a few days longer in his preſent ſituation, a regency will, it is ſaid, be appointed, at the head of which will be his royal highneſs the prince of Wales.

It has been endeavoured, for obvious reaſons at Windſor-caſtle, to conceal the real nature of the king's diſorder. Thoſe reaſons can exiſt no longer; for it is with the utmoſt concern we muſt declare, that his majeſty is deemed irrecoverable.

Unleſs his majeſty ſhould either die, or recover ſo as to be capable of buſineſs, we ſhall be in a new ſituation; and neceſſity will urge ſome act that is not warranted by law. This was the caſe on the meeting of the convention parliament in 1688, whoſe acts, though at firſt irregular, were afterwards declared legal, by the authority of king, lords and commons.

This day a council is to be held at Windſor, when the particulars of the regency, the meeting of parliament, &c. will be taken into conſideration.

We are happy to hear that in the ſeveral conferences Mr. Pitt has had with his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, ſince his majeſty's indiſpoſition, he has been received with the moſt cordial and marked attention.

A great number of debtors have ſurrendered themſelves, in hopes of being liberated by the conſequences of a certain awful event.

Nov. 17. The cuſtom of the Porte, in confining the ambaſſador of any nation, with whom they have either on their part firſt declared war, or which has previouſly declared war againſt the Turks, may not be deemed ſo improper as it appears upon firſt conſideration, as the populace of Conſtantinople would, in all probability, tear him to pieces before any aſſiſtance could be given, if not properly guarded and put into a place of ſafety: ſo outrageous and numerous are the mob, that, in many inſtances, they have either depoſed their emperors, or elſe would not ſtir from the gates of the ſeraglio, till the head of the grand vizier, the mufti and reis effendi, the three chief officers of the ſtate, were ſtuck upon the walls.

The Sublime Porte has no reſident ambaſſador at any other court. In caſes of the utmoſt importance, a perſon is ſent in that character, by the divan, who returns to Conſtantinople the inſtant the buſineſs is done, for which he had received his inſtructions. The Turks would think it an indignity to have any reſident among the Chriſtians, whom they term infidels, and eſpecially as they conſider their empire to be the greateſt on earth. It once indeed was ſo!

A new fur trade might be eſtabliſhed on the weſtern coaſt of America, that would be the means of founding a new manufactory in that country The furs of that coaſt are ſo far ſuperior to thoſe o. ſon's Bay, as not to admit of compariſon. Some ſhips have ſailed from this country in the purſuit—but the protection and aid of government is neceſſary to give permanency to the plan.

Of the furs brought from the weſtern coaſt of America by the officers of captain Cooke, ſome curious experiments have been made; the texture is ſo fine, that very beautiful gloves and ſtockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian ſhawl, were manufactured from them.

Translation of the note delivered by the Swediſh ambaſſador, from baron Sprengporten, to count Bernſtorff, prime miniſter at the court of Copenhagen.

The king has not but with ſurpriſe, ſeen the arguments which count Bernſtorff has alleged in the note, which he by order of his Daniſh majeſty, delivered the 13th of September laſt, and which contains—

" That as long as the auxiliary troops or ſhips that are to act againſt Sweden, do not ſurmount the ſtipulated number, and that the reſt of the Daniſh forces do not commit any hoſtilities, the king of Sweden has no ground to complain."—

This argument his Swediſh majeſty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and againſt which the king has ordered the underwritten to proteſt in the ſtrongeſt manner. Nevertheleſs, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the ſubjects of both kingdoms from unneceſſary bloodſhed—in a moment, that the reconciliation with the beſt appearance have began to reſtore peace in the north, his Swediſh majeſty will, for the preſent, ſet aſide all inquiries for arguments, and alone ſtick to the promiſe declared in the note; his Daniſh majeſty had no hoſtile or other intentions: for the reſt, as the king alſo will confide to what has been repreſented to him on the ſubject by Mr. Elliot, envoy and miniſter plenipotentiary, his majeſty wiſhed to prevent the miſchief which the further exertion of the war will occaſion to both kingdoms: His Swediſh majeſty declares to continue in each with his Daniſh majeſty, until he ſees the conſequences of the preſent negotiations that are commenced, to reſtore peace between Sweden and Ruſſia, which his Daniſh majeſty believes to be the object of his wiſhes: " His majeſty the king of Sweden will therefore confine himſelf with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered into this kingdom.

(Signed) SPRENGPORTEN."

Copenhagen, October 5, 1788.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The empreſs of Ruſſia and the kings of Denmark and Sweden are all making the greateſt exertions for carrying on the war both at ſea and land, whilſt the Engliſh and Pruſſian miniſters were waiting at Stockholm for the king's return, to open to him a propoſition of peace, when the laſt accounts came away; at which time, we can from authority aſſure the public, 2400 picked men had arrived in Sweden, ſent by the king.

The unaccountable conduct of Denmark, in entering the very heart of Sweden, after aſſuring the king in a public ſtate paper, " that no further ſteps ſhould be taken, until his anſwer reſpecting peace was received," proves either that the king of Sweden has refuſed the offered terms, or has been deceived by his brother-in-law, and in either caſe, the war is likely to continue, but in the latter, with a formal declaration againſt Denmark.

The king of Sweden muſt feel himſelf hurt at the manner in which ſome of the principal places of his kingdom have been taken poſſeſſion of, and which cannot fail to alter the propoſitions intended very materially.

By the lateſt information from Vienna we find, that his imperial majeſty had retreated to, and taken refuge in, the ſtrong town of Temeſwar.

The emperor ſeems endeavouring to throw the odium of his late misfortunes on the negligence of his general officers. Brechainville is cenſured for not giving his orders in writing, which is ſaid to have poſitively occaſioned the emperor to retreat by miſtakes: This general's aid-de-camp, who carried the verbal meſſage, has alſo precipitately retreated; and general d'Aſpremonte is caſhiered, though ſome ſay he has reſigned.

Another object of complaint with the emperor is the conduct of the Ruſſian general Romanzow, (who has never once ſeen the enemy during the whole campaign.)—To him the emperor has written in the moſt explicit manner, that, if he longer delays to come forward with his army, under pretence of waiting the orders of his imperial miſtreſs, his majeſty will certainly think himſelf ſufficiently at liberty to enter into any ſeparate negotiation for an immediate peace with the Turks.

The moſt rational politicians conſidered the attempt of the imperial powers to exterminate the Turks as a chimerical idea; the events of the preſent campaign at leaſt have confirmed this opinion, and the Turks will at times gain more by delay than by contending for honour, a piece of Machiavelan policy the grand vizier ſeems not ignorant of. The reſources of any European power muſt be much ſooner exhauſted than thoſe of an empire like Turkey.

Nov. 25. By letters received yeſterday we are confidently informed that Oczakow has ſurrendered to them long ere this, the city being entirely reduced to aſhes, and only the caſtle left ſtanding.

After the ſurrender of this garriſon, the Ruſſians will march on to Bender, which muſt likewiſe fall. The whole of Moldavia and Beſſarabia will then ſhortly come into their poſſeſſion.

The army of the king of Pruſſia only waits the final word of command to enter Poland. It amounts to 50,000 ſtrong, all in high ſpirits and eager for a war.

The Poles are determined to reſiſt any invaſion of a foreign power.

The deputies of the ſtates of Province, which had not been convoked till laſt year, for 147 years, have had an audience of the French king. The epocha may be called the day of the reſurrection of the French conſtitution, at leaſt the ſpirit of it, which has ſlept for a century and an half paſt; while it is much to be feared that ours is, by venality and corruption, ſinking into its grave.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) January* 13.

On Wedneſday laſt, the legiſlature made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of preſident and vice-preſident of the United States: Honourable Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomſon, John Sullivan and John Parker.

Owing to a diſagreement between the two branches of the legiſlature, relative to the mode to be purſued in the choice of electors, the buſineſs was procraſtinated until near 12 o'clock at night—the ſenate inſiſting on holding their right of a negative on the houſe; and the houſe equally tenacious of their privileges, inſiſting, that in the preſent inſtance the ſenate had no right of controling the choice of the houſe, but that in chooſing electors both branches ſhould join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary ſtep, it was conſidered by the houſe, would be eſtabliſhing a dangerous precedent, an adherence to which might at ſome future period fatally affect the privileges of the people. The obſervations made by the members of the ſenate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm—thoſe of the houſe, ingenious, deep and well digeſted. This legiſlative conteſt termined, however, in the lower branch's acceding to the propoſal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected—the houſe " at the ſame time ſolemnly proteſting againſt the ſaid mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this houſe, the preſent mode of appointing electors ought not to be conſidered as eſtabliſhing a precedent, or drawn into example, or inſiſted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of electors."—What rendered the above circumſtance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the ſpectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromiſe did not take place before the cloſe of the day, New-Hampſhire would loſe the honour of giving her ſuffrages for a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and thereby be prevented from paying that tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABIUS.

PROVIDENCE, *(R. I.) January* 17.

It muſt give pleaſure to the friends of home manufactures, (remarks a correſpondent) to be informed, that John Brown, Eſq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only ſon, are cloathed in the fabrics of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks.—It is a ſingular circumſtance, that the yarn was all ſpun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory leſſon to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The loweſt manufacturer, ſays Monſ. Neckar, who furniſhes a ſingle bale of goods for ſale, does more to retain the ſolid coin in the kingdom, than the ableſt banker, or the moſt ſkilful financier.

NEW-YORK, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Iſland.

" Although the Creeks have ceaſed hoſtilities for the preſent, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray ſent us word lately, that he will ſtrictly attend to the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

" A banditti of raſcals, conſiſting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama Iſlands, have lately arrived in the ſouthern parts of our ſtate, profeſſedly to join the Indians and plunder the ſtate. They have an armed veſſel in an Indian river, ſouth of Auguſtine, to receive the plunder, conſiſting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is ſaid with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may ſee what you have to expect, ſhould it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the preſent poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

" Our crops have been good this ſeaſon—we have produced from 12 to 15,000 barrels of rice, which ſells at 10s. 6d. per cwt.—4000 hogſheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16s. 4d. with other kinds of produce in the ſame proportion.

" Our old ſtate conſtitution, which is much like that of Pennſylvania, conſiſting of a ſingle houſe of aſſembly, is found ſo defective that a convention is ordered to frame a new one; our preſent ideas are, that the new one ſhall be nearly ſimilar to the new federal conſtitution—am ſorry to hear that your ſtate ſtill continues averſe to the new government."

Jan. 26. By Mr. B. Livingſton, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had paſſed both houſes, preſcribing the time and manner of chooſing repreſentatives to the congreſs of the United States;—By this bill the ſtate is divided into ſix diſtricts, each diſtrict is to chooſe one repreſentative—but the electors are not confined in their choice to a perſon reſident within their own diſtrict—that on Wedneſday laſt a bill directing the mode of chooſing ſenators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, paſſed the houſe of aſſembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference between this bill and that clauſe in the former one which gave riſe to the late conference between the two houſes, and occaſioned the loſs of the whole election bill. It was not thought, when Mr. Livingſton came away, that the ſenate would give their aſſent to it. Mr. Harriſon moved the ſame amendment which he had done to the firſt bill, which was loſt by about the ſame majority.

The bill to empower the mayor, recorder and aldermen, to raiſe by tax the ſum of 13,000l. for the indemnification of the perſons who had lent their credit to complete the federal building in the city of New-York, had alſo paſſed both houſes, and lay with the council for reviſion, who have doubtleſs, before this time, given their aſſent to its becoming a law.

Jan. 29. The ſituation of affairs in Europe, ſays a correſpondent, is particularly critical. The emperor of Germany and the empreſs of Ruſſia, are engaged in war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the ſovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerouſly ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hoſtilities, of which Pruſſia and other German powers cannot be ſuppoſed to be indifferent ſpectators; the republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a ſtate of compoſure; the Helvetic body, luckily free from domeſtic contention, is, as uſual, diſpoſed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenaries; and the Italian ſtates will probably invite hoſtilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at leaſt, a widely extended war, will ſoon take place, is highly probable: and after a lamentable effuſion of blood, the laurel perhaps will be worn by the leaſt worthy.

The honourable Mr. Gerry, of Middleſex diſtrict, Maſſachuſetts, has ſignified his unwillingneſs to ſerve as a repreſentative in the congreſs of the United States, by an addreſs to the electors of that diſtrict, in laſt Thurſday's (Boſton) Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully ſtates his reaſons.

As every material change in a government may be aptly called a revolution, the late alteration in our federal ſyſtem is entitled to that name. When other nations, who valued and underſtood the rights of men, were oppreſſed by domeſtic tyrants or foreign conquerors, they were obliged to have recourſe to war, which more frequently proved unfavourable than friendly to liberty. But the cauſes which induced the citizens of theſe United States to effect the late important change, were of a different nature. They experienced no uſurpation of their rights, and dreaded no danger of reſtleſs ambition. Neither a frantic multitude, headed by a Marius; nor a confederated nobility, ſubſervient to the views of a Sylla, diſturbed their peace, or meditated the overthrow of freedom. Their exertions during the war had been crowned with ſucceſs, becauſe the ſpirit of the people made amends for the defects of the government. But, although triumphant in war, the confederation was inadequate to the exigencies of peace; and the very great temptations afforded by commerce debilitated true induſtry. Much is expected from the new government; and that it is capable of conferring a number of benefits, cannot be doubted; but without the co-operation of the great body of the people, its efforts will be vain, and its wiſdom ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

The brig Revolution, captain Kean, is arrived in the river from Batavia, in the Eaſt-Indies, after four months paſſage.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14, 1788.

" On the 12th of June we ſpoke captain Barry, in the ſtraits of Sunda, all well on board.

" The Dutch and Malaeſe are at preſent much engaged in war throughout the Chineſe ſeas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this ſeaſon, one of whom has been ſince retaken in an engagement with frigates on that ſtation.

" This is the moſt deſtructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low ſituation, and impurity of its waters: there are few that viſit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

" Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which ſtill continues; in conſequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

Feb. 4. We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Suſquehanna has lately made two barrels of ſweet oil (equal to the preſent olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by ſimple expreſſion. One half of the ſmalleſt ſpecies of theſe nuts, viz. the SHELL-BARK, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from theſe delicious nuts has been uſed in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every days experience ſerves to convince us of the reſources of our country for wealth and happineſs. The hiſtorians of future ages in recording the events of the American revolution will probably write as follows—" The United States publiſhed a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776—But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection, and dependence upon Great-Britain. Their cloathing—furniture—carriages, and many articles of their proviſions were all of Britiſh manufactory. In vain did the Britiſh miniſtry neglect and inſult their returning attachment. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their ſleep on the lap of their ſtep-mother, and proclaimed, by their induſtry and economy, that they were an independent people."

We hear that the manufactory of pot-aſh, which has lately been eſtabliſhed at Sunbury, is in a flouriſhing way. It appears that 13,124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce were exported laſt year from the city of New-York.

CARLISLE, *(Pennſylvania) January* 28.

By the weſtern poſt who arrived here laſt night, we learn, that previous to his leaving Pittſburgh, a gentleman arrived from the Muſkingum, who aſſerts, that the treaty with the Indians was concluded to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners.

WINCHESTER, *January* 28.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this town, Thomas Bryant Aſhby, who reports, that he in company with five other men, viz. John Hinds, John Chapman, John Williams, William Williams and Samuel Elſmore, being on their way from Kentucky, in the month of April laſt, were attacked, in Powell's Valley, by a party of Cherokee Indians, who took four of them priſoners—that the two Williams's eſcaped—that Chapman and Hinds, two of the unfortunate captives, were tied to a tree and burnt by the ſavages—That Elſmore and himſelf were ſold by them to the Creeks, with

whom he continued till very lately, when he providentially made his escape—That he knows not what became of Elsmore, having never seen him since they were at the Chickamawgo towns.

RICHMOND, *January* 21.

Extract of a letter dated French-Broad, December 18, 1788.

"Governor Sevier is just returned from an excursion into the Indian country, he has captured 27 women and children, without any person being killed on either side. His object was prisoners to redeem those taken at Gallespey's fort. He took a white man with the Indians, and since has sent him back with a letter to the chiefs offering an exchange of prisoners, and assuring them that this effort should be his last; provided hostilities terminated on their parts. It is but fair play we give the last blow, as the Indians gave the first."

Extract of a letter from Sullivan county, dated December 8, 1788

"Mrs. Ingles, who was taken about a year ago from German Creek, is returned: She, with four of her children, were kept by a party of the Cherokees in the mountains, a few miles from the Kentucky path, and near the ford of Cumberland river, for 6 months after they were taken; during which time the Indians stole about 60 horses, and brought in 5 scalps. They then proceeded to the Wyandot town, on Sandusky, with their plunder, and prisoners: The latter they sold to that tribe, who are remarkably fond of increasing their numbers by adopting young prisoners. After some time, she by the assistance of an Indian trader, was sent home with her youngest child. She gives an account that several of the northern tribes were about joining the Creek confederacy, and that Alexander M'Gillivray is to have the superintendence of the whole."

Extract of a letter from Washington, December 4.

"We have just received an account of the Indians attacking a small company of travellers coming in from Kentucky in the Wilderness; one man of the name of Nash is killed, and two wounded; the remainder effected a retreat, although pursued for several miles, and reached Martin's station with the wounded men. This proves how little dependence is to be put in the solemn promises made by the Cherokee chiefs to major Moore last September, of engaging that the Kentucky path should remain unmolested, provided we did not assist North-Carolina in carrying on war against them. True it is the emigrants to Kentucky have all got through safe—and this of itself is a great matter."

Extract of a letter dated Kentucky, November 22, 1788, *to the Printer.*

"We have been listening, for some time past, with no small degree of attention, and no less solicitude, to the debates in our convention, on the subject of separation: and to the great joy of the friends to the union, the determination is favourable, and in unison with the late recommendation of congress. This decision will be a proof, that however we may all agree in wishing for a new state, at a proper time, and in an orderly manner, yet it must be a repetition of disappointments, and real injuries, that can draw off the great body of the people from federal principles. We begin to be thoroughly ashamed of the majority of our vote in the Virginia convention, and something ashamed of ourselves too; but our friends may now rest assured, the mist is removed from before our eyes, and trust we will soon see clearly, notwithstanding the letters and talks, so liberally dispersed amongst us; and the vehement oratory of others, about the navigation of the Mississippi."

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 22.

By information received from Kentucky we learn, that many of the principal people of that district, are warmly in favour of a separation from the union, and contend that it is injurious to the interests of that country, to be connected with the Atlantic states.—This idea, so pregnant with mischief to America, is said to be much cherished by the intelligence carried there by Mr. Brown, member of congress—to this effect—that he had the strongest assurances from the Spanish ambassador that, on such a declaration by the people of Kentucky, Spain would cede to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, and give them every support and encouragement in her power. Though this does not correspond with the opinion that has commonly been entertained of that minister, as to prudence, it is so serious in its consequences, to the peace and existence of the Atlantic states, as to deserve the immediate attention of congress. If it be authentic, Mr. Brown has incurred high penalties for holding such a correspondence; and it is to be hoped, the executive of this state, will consider it as a part of their duty to inquire into it.

February 4, 1789.

NOTICE.

COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county, having assigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his securities, for their indemnification, and the said securities having appointed the subscriber to collect all balances due on the said sheriff's books; all persons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other person than the subscriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive so far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given sufficient security to perform the trust reposed in them.

1 THOMAS A. DYSON.

February 2, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the third day of March next, for ready cash, the land and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being part of a tract or parcel of land called GORY BANKS, containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being part of a tract or parcel of land called MAIDSTONE, containing 38¼ acres, more or less, on this lot is a dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house, a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot No. 3, being another part of MAIDSTONE, containing 88¼ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just planted, and some meadow ground; also NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, household FURNITURE, and plantation UTENSILS, &c. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully adjusted, that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent expence to themselves, and trouble to their humble servant,

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, on short credit, terms made further known on the day of sale,

VARIETY of personal property, consisting of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP, draught STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and CORN, sundry household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, and a quantity of smoaked MEAT, &c.

All persons having claims are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY HALL,
1 JOSEPH HOWARD, } Executors.

Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1789.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY MAY, late of the said county, deceased, on Friday the 20th instant, on the premises, near South river church, for ready cash,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, being part of a tract of land called BESSINGTON, containing about 14 acres, more or less; also sundry NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, some household FURNITURE, STOCK, blacksmith's TOOLS, and a few hogsheads of CIDER.

RICHARD BEARD, jun. executor.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commission, under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

1 JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT 2

NOVEMBER SESSON,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

2 JAMES STEUART.

Anne-Arundel county, state of Maryland, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

5 X BENJAMIN CLARK.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SLOW; nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum: From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point: FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

2 JAMES O'BRYON.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.

2 ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

The highest prices given for hair of all colours.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business. 3

January 15, 1789.

THE subscriber being appointed by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, administrator de bonis non, to the two estates of ISAAC JACOBS and GEORGE JACOBS, of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to either of them to make immediate payment to him, and those who have claims to send them in properly proved, that he may know how to proceed in settlement thereof.

3 X MARSH M. DUVALL.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 10 X

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; she does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned. W 4

3 ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.

THE subscriber having received full powers from WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; of London, to settle the affairs of WILLIAM MOLLESON, and WILLIAM and ROBERT MOLLESON, in America, requests all persons indebted to them on bond, note or open account, to settle, and pay off the same without delay. Constant attendance will be given at Nottingham for that purpose.

He flatters himself that due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

3 X ROBERT YOUNG.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co. 10

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the ſtate be concerned, ſhall be taken in conſideration during any future ſeſſion, unleſs the ſame be preferred within ten days after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly; provided always, that this reſolution ſhall not extend to any caſe where the ſubject matter, or any material circumſtance thereof, ſhall ariſe or happen during the ſeſſion in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or reſolution grounded on any application included within the above reſolution ſhall be taken into conſideration by either the ſenate or houſe of delegates, unleſs the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted from the houſe in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforeſaid.

RESOLVED, That the above reſolutions be immediately publiſhed for ſix weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the ſame number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general aſſembly ſhall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

3

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this general aſſembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited againſt the eſtates of thoſe that have been confiſcated and attainted of treaſon, ſeveral of which do not appear to be well founded, and ſtill remain with the auditor for further inveſtigation, by which he is prevented from cloſing the ſame:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to paſs finally before the firſt day of Auguſt next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, againſt perſons convicted and attainted of treaſon, or whoſe property has been confiſcated and ſeized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the firſt day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above reſolution be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer, for the information of thoſe who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order,

5

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, payable to the citizens of this ſtate, which are not ſatisfied: And whereas the general aſſembly have ſolemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this ſtate, in caſe the intereſt received from its debtors ſhould be inadequate to the payment and diſcharge of the intereſt ariſen and to ariſe on ſpecie certificates iſſued by the ſtate, that then the yearly ſupplies for defraying the expences of government ſhould be approriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the intereſt received from the debtors of the ſtate is greatly inſufficient to pay the intereſt due on ſaid certificates, and the juſtice and dignity of the ſtate require that proviſion ſhould be made without further delay for the payment of the ſaid intereſt,

RESOLVED, That ſo much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil liſt, the allowance to the delegates to congreſs, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt, which ſhall remain after anſwering the ſaid purpoſes, be applied to the diſcharge of the ſaid orders and payment of one year's intereſt on certificates, giving preference to the holders of ſuch certificates on which no intereſt has been drawn, in caſe application is made to the treaſurer on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

ORDERED, That the above reſolution be publiſhed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers ſix weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and aſſented to.

By order,

5

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho Del

January 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to us for dealings in our ſtores at Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough and Bladenſburg, are once more requeſted to make payment; a long indulgence has been given, which cannot be extended further; and we hope due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwiſe ſuits will, moſt certainly, be brought for the recovery of thoſe debts, to the enſuing March court againſt all delinquents.

2 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the juſtices of Prince-George's county, at the next April court, for my freedom.

2 MARY BENTLY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

37 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

January [illegible], 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS DORSEY, ſon of HENRY, late of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted.

2 LUCY DORSEY, Adminiſtratrix.

LOST in the CITY,

A CLOUDED CANE, with a gold head; the workmanſhip of the head of gold of different colours—with a coat of arms engraved on the top, and the motto, NON NOBIS SOLUM—the letters I A, the initials of the maker's name, ſtamped on the ſide. Whoever delivers it to Mr. Sprigg, of Strawberry-hill, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

2 JOHN F. MERCER.

To be LET for a term of years, on good ſecurity,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, ſituate on the north ſide of Severn river, about ſix miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Alſo a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleaſantly ſituated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any perſon inclinable to leaſe either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore.

7

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard, ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to

tf THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

19 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the ſubſcriber to thoſe indebted to the late co-partnerſhip of Steuart and Geddes, he finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity to call upon all thoſe indebted to ſaid co-partnerſhip, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the books, to enable him to diſcharge the debts due from ſaid co-partnerſhip. Thoſe who will not pay attention to this notice, may reſt aſſured that ſuits will be commenced againſt them to next March court, without reſpect to perſons.

4 DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchaſe a quantity of BEES WAX. D. G.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 16 NATHAN SOPER.

Worceſter county, in the ſtate of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforeſaid, intends to petition the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a ſmall tract of land, purchaſed by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing ſeventy-one acres, bought at fifty ſhillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave poſſeſſion of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 9X

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

15

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.